BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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" 2 " 4 00 | " 6 " 10 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—In the House this morning the bill to place in the service citizens of the United States or of any foreign country, was taken up, and after considerable discussion was referred back to the committee with instructions to report a bill allowing all claiming alliance time to leave the country, and on failure to leave to go into the army—years 37, days 29.

A communication from Gen. Wise, addressed to the Virginia delegation, was read in the House, in which he endorsed without reserve the memorial of Gen. Hardee and other officers of the Tennessee army. He says that from nearly three years experience in the army he cordially unites in recommending so wise a policy; and protests against reorganization by the election of officers. The election system is bad and officers who are appointed are better able to command than those elected. Many of our delays and disasters are justly chargable to the elections of the spring of 1862. What we want is thorough reform in the army, from the departments down to the pickets, and especially in the commissary, quarter master, ordnance and medical departments.

The House adopted a joint resolution in relation to the war, declaring that we are engaged in a struggle for the preservation of liberty and civilization, and no sacrifice of life or fortune can be too costly to secure these blessings to prosperity; that in the judgment of Congress our resources, if developed with energy and husbanded with care and applied with fidelity, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war; and exhorts the people, by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots, to a generous support of the government in a legitimate exercise of all constitutional powers. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The President sent several communications to the House, covering reports of Generals and correspondence and orders with them.

Nothing of important in th Senate. Both Houses were in secret session most of the day.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan 10.—Seven prisoners, captured by Mosby's men, near Warrenton on the 7th were, sent in here to-day. Our men got at the same time 10 horses and mules, besides the arms and equipments of those captured.

The three years men in the Yankee army who re-enlist are getting bounty ranging from eight hundred to one thousand dollars each.

The enemy are using the Culpeper court house building and the Baptist church as stables.

Stock Sales at Richmond.

RICHMOND Jan. 9.—At an auction sale yesterday Confederate eights, long dates, brought 112 to 117; sevens at par; fifteen million loan coupons 183; cotton loan bonds 166. All bonds and stocks sold at full prices.

From Charleston

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—No firing of consequence to-day. The Yankees are still at work on their batteries. The position of the fleet unchanged.

LONGSTREET'S COMMAND—HIS CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST, &c.

The *Examiner* has the following interesting account of the condition of Longstreet's command, the East Tennessee campaign, &c.

We have some interesting news of General Longstreet's command and of the general situation in the Central West.

General McCaws has been relieved, and charges have been preferred against him by General Longstreet. The fact is, there have been some discords in Longstreet's army, and there is a disposition to impute to them the failure of his recent campaign.

It appears, however, that considerable results were accomplished in the campaign, which claim a historical recognition.

It is an indisputable fact that, when Longstreet was sent from General Bragg's lines, he was furnished with no subsistence whatever; and in way of transportation, was provided only with some refuse teams by Bragg's quartermaster. Despite these difficulties, he succeeded in subsisting his army and in capturing an aggregate amount of stores from the enemy, which alone was a valuable result of the campaign. At Lenoir station he captured a train of eighty-five wagons a quantity of forage, and some horses. In the Clinch Valley he captured forty other wagons—a particularly rich spoil, as they were mostly laden with sugar and coffee.

Another cause of embarrassment in the Knoxville campaign is said to have been the inadequacy of Longstreet's force. When he started on his expedition, Stevenson's division was then at Loudon, some thirty miles from Knoxville; and it appears that, by the perversity of Bragg, he was re-called to Chattanooga, and that the first train which carried Longstreet's troops through to Loudon returned with those of Stevenson. It is argued that Longstreet's movement was thus uncovered, and that he was left with only eleven thousand infantry to conduct the campaign, arduous in all respects, against an enemy twice his numbers.

But whatever may be the value of these military criticisms of the recent Knoxville campaign, there is no doubt, from what we hear, that the retreat of our forces to Russelville was one of the most fortunate retreats of the war. It was made without the slightest loss. It evaded a large column of the enemy at Loudon. Its immediate object was Rogersville, where Longstreet expected to get supplies and milling for his army. Our forces, however, being pressed by the enemy, who followed them to Bean station, on the Cumberland Gap road, turned upon the Yankees, inflicted upon them a severe defeat, and drove them twelve lines before Russelville.

It is expected that Longstreet's forces will winter in their present position. His headquarters are at Russellville, and the lines of his cavalry extend to Morristown and Mossy creek. It is said the army will be able to get sufficient supplies and an abundance of long forage in the valley of the Chickey and French Broad rivers.

The position is one of the most advantageous on the theatre of the war. It is on the flank of Thomas' army. It threatens the enemy's communications through Knoxville and Nashville. It is within thirty mile of Cumberland Gap. It is on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which, we understand, will be completed to Longstreet's headquarters in three weeks, and thus, in case of emergency, bring the army of Tennessee within supporting distance of Richmond. It is, in short, the controlling position between Lee and Johnston, and at the same time close enough to Kentucky for the easy invasion of that State whenever the signal may be given for such a movement.

We are pleased to be assured that the sufferings in Longstreet's command have been grossly exaggerated by reports. It is asserted that the soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia have, at various times, (for instance, when the army came out of Maryland, after the battle of Sharpsburg), been in much greater distress than the Tennessee troops. But few of the soldiers are actually barefoot, although many of them have their feet cased in moccacins. A large number of shoe-shops have recently been established in Longstreet's army, sufficient to provide for it during the winter.

We hear one invariable story of the bad management and demoralization of our cavalry in the West. Many of the cavalrymen are rather freebooters and speculators than soldiers. It is said to be not unusal to see, in Tennessee, a cavalryman leading his beast, laden with spoils like a sumpter mule, and flanked with sides of leather, &c. A re-organization of our entire cavalry force in the West has been recommended to the government on the highest authority, and it is reported that the whole force will be united under Buckner.

THE TRIPOD.

The same test has to be applied to journalism as to everything else—the man of brains succeeds in building up a name and in acquiring wealth, while the drone goes to the wall. The active duties of the position require extraordinary powers of mind and body and no one ever achieves a permanent success without them. As to comfort and personal ease as little attaches to newspaper life as to any other that can be thought of. A cotempoary thus gives his "experience:"

We frequently hear people express a desire to belong to the fraternity. They little know the annoyances of editorial life, or such a wish would not go forth. If a paper, says a friend in the harness, has too much political, or too much literary matter in it, nobody wants it. If it contains too little, it's not worth taking. If the type are small, they are unable to read it. If large, we want to economise.—If we publish the telegraph reports, people say they are nothing but a batch of lies, and if we don't publish them they declare we are not able to pay for reports. If an occasional joke finds its way into our columns, we are dubbed a rattle-head, and if none appear, we are declared an old fossil. If we publish a great deal of editorial, they say that is easily done, that the evidence of a good editor is in selections. If we scissor a great deal we are cursed for not giving them what has not appeared in some other paper.—A complimentary notice appears and we are called partial, and if none is written, we are styled a selfish hog. If we occasionally publish something to please the ear of the ladies, or tickle the fancy of young misses, men damn the paper for printing such "trash," and if nothing is given for the ladies, the paper is not fit to have in the house.—If we attend church it is to cover our hypocrisy, and if we fail to go, we are condemned for not practising what we preach. If we commend any act of the Government, men declare we dare not speak otherwise, and if we do see fit to sometimes find fault, then is a class to call us a traitor. If we denounce a General for want of capacity, we are impairing confidence, and if we make no mention of him and he commits an error, we ought to have let the world know beforehand that he was not the "right man in the right place." We cannot remain in our office to attend to our business, without remarks being made about a lack of sociability, and if we do not mingle with our fellows, they can't see how we attend to business. These are only a few of the annoyances of editorial life, but they are sufficient to satisfy any one that it is not such an enviable life after all.

A PLEASANT LITTLE STORY.

The following pleasant little story is takeh from an old paper, but is not out of time:

On the whole, pleasant traits and incidents are not common in the cars, I think. This opinion I expressed to my friend Somers the other day. In reply to my remark he related a little adventure, which, as it is apropos, moreover involves a little love and sentiment. I give it without apology, in his own words. "It appears that in the most unlikely places, love and sentiment may be discovered.

I was escorting home the lovely Charlotte D——, to whom I was at that time quite devoted; we got into one of the crowded avenue cars. Charlotte could scarcely find room to spread her crinoline and arrange her voluminous flounces; I stood up near her, there being no vacant seat.

After a few minutes there came in a poor woman, who deposited a basket of clothes on a platform, and held in her arm a child, while a little girl hung to her dress. She looked tired and weary, but there was no vacant seat; to be sure Charlotte, might have condensed her flounces, but she did not. Beside her, however, sat a very lovely and and elegant young woman, who seemed trying, by moving down close to others, to make space enough for the stranger between herself and Miss D——. At last she succeeded, and with the sweetest blush I ever saw, she invited the poor, burdened female to be seated. Charlotte D—— drew her drapery around her and blushed not at all, and she looked annoyed at the proximity of the new comer, who was, however, clean and decently, though thinly clad.

The unknown lady drew the little girl upon her lap, and wrapped her velvet mantle around her small, half-clad form, and put her muff over the half-frozen little blue hands.

So great was the crowd that I alone seemed to observe. The child shivered; the keen wind from the door blew upon its unprotected neck. I saw the young lady quietly draw from under her shawl a little crimson, woolen shawl, which she softly put on the shoulders of the little one. The mother looked on with confused wonder. After a short time she rose to leave the car, and would have removed the shawl, but the unknwn gently whispered, "No, keep it for her?" The woman did not answer; the conductor hurried her out, but her eyes swam in tears, which no one saw but me. I noticed her as she descended to a basement, and I hastily marked the house.

Soon after, my unknown also arose to depart. I was in despair, for I wanted to follow and discover her residence, but could not leave Miss ——

How glad, then, was I to see her bowing as she passed out to a mutual acquaintance who stood in the doorway. From him, ere many minutes, I had learned her name and address.

"To shorten the story as much as possible, the lady is my wife. In the small incident which introduced me to her she showed her real character. A few days after our marriage, I showed her the blessed crimson shawl, which I had redeemed from its owner, and shall always keep as a memento. There are sometimes pleasant things to be found even in unexpected places. Certainly, I may be said to have picked out my wife in the cars.

Lt. Gen'l. Polk has command of the Department of Mississippi.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50@$4
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
Superfine	$85
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 6, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 50 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $95 to $100 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 25, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to $14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls, $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 95 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM JANUARY 14th.....$150
Board for twenty weeks from January.....$500
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Dec 29-10t* Oaks, Orange, N. C.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLLIN'S House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.
Board per month.....$150.
Children and servants.....75.
PROPRIETOR
Jan 9 2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

SHAWL LOST.

ABOUT THE 22D OF DECEMBER LAST A VALUable, large, heavy shawl, grey with stripes, was lost between one of the hotels in this city and the Railroad Depot, or at the Depot. A liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6-3t*

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE,

IN JOHNSTON COUNTY, 4 MILES FROM LOWELL Factory and the same from Boon Hill. Two hundred and twenty-six acres in 2 tracts, 84 acres bottom Land and will produce from 6 to 10 barrels corn per acre. The balance is Piney Woods Upland and has two-thirds of a crop of young Turpentine Boxes. For further particulars address J. B. WILLARD,
Jan 9-1w* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CONFEDERATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS on very reasonable terms.
Jan 9-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND 31 do Bank of North Carolina.
1 N. C. State Bond, old 6 per cent.
4 C. F. and Deep River do., endorsed by the State.
Jan 8-3t W. H. JONES.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.
H. SHEPARD,
Jan 6-10t* Administrator.

91 BALES COTTON FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO SELL 91 BALES of excellent Cotton in good condition, weighing 36,610 pounds. Said cotton is snugly housed at Union C. H., S. C., some 50 or 60 miles Northwest from Columbia, S. C., in as safe a position from the enemy as any in the Confederacy where it can be permitted to stay as long as the purchaser may desire.
For further particulars apply to us at Graham, N. C., or at the Progress Office Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 4-1w* ALBRIGHT, BASON & CO.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBACco.
Dec 30-1w* J. B. LITTLEJOHN, Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BALES Cotton.
Dec 30-1w* O. H. FOSTER, Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 28-2w
Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.
The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
Jan 4-3taw td Secretary.

LABORERS WANTED.

[redacted]

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month! the owner clothing the hand;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.
E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30-10t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22-3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-tf

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OFF OR STOLEN FROM THE YARBOROugh House a large white and liver colored Pointer Dog, with a double nose and a long keen tail. The above reward will be paid for his return to S. W. Scott at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C. J. H. HOPE.
Jan 6-3t*

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, A NO. 1 CIRCULAR SAWYER, To hire. Also Boiler Plate and Flues for sale. Apply to Box 91, P. O., Raleigh.
Jan 5-4t

MINERS WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT LOCKVILLE, IN Chatham County, N. C., a number of good Miners who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment. Apport at once to the undersigned at Lockville.
Jan 5-1w* J. M. HEC[illegible].
Standard publish 1 month.

FOR SALE.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES, $1 AND $3 ISSUES; N. C. 6 per cent. Bond. W. H. JONES.
Jan 6-3t*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 5 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robt R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.
Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.
At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.
At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.
At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.
At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.
At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday; the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., RALEIGH, Dec. 1f, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12-3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.
C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8 tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 16th of January, 1864.
Dec 19-tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nash Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Lewisburg, Franklin county. PETER S. FOSTER.
Dec 31-1w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all savoir th. business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The Congress and the Country.

It is perfectly apparent that the unfortunate legislation of Congress, since the commencement of the present session, has done more to cause dissatisfaction and destroy confidence in the authorities and the ultimate success of our cause than everything that has been done and every battle that we have lost since the war commenced. At a terrible crisis in our struggle with a powerful enemy, when calm determination, settled purpose and inflexible integrity are required for the management of our affairs, the wildest, most extravagant, unreasonable, unjust and odious schemes are presented and acted on, and the whole body seems determined on effecting the overthrow of the Confederacy as speedily as possible. Are our Congressmen in despair? Do they look on our cause as lost? Are we in any danger of subjugation while we have three or four hundred thousand men in the field? If these men are not in the field they ought to be, for their names are on the pay roll, and if not at their posts those who manage the affairs of the government are to blame for it.

It is very plain to every reasoning man that we must either take such terms as we can get, or have a long war; and to prosecute a long war successfully the industrial and producing interests of the country must be fostered and nurtured with the greatest care. It is not numbers we want so much as efficiency, and efficiency can only be obtained by thorough discipline and an abundance of commissary and quartermaster stores. Put the whole male population in the army at once, as proposed by some of the visionary schemes that have been introduced, and the mass will sink under its own weight and the cause is lost. There is no difference of opinion concerning this among intelligent men out of Congress, and hence the action of that body is incomprehensible to us. It is either weakness, fear or insanity, for no man who loves the South and desires the success of the Confederate cause is willing to see an enrollment of the entire able-bodied population from 16 to 55 and the matter of details and exemptions placed in the hands of the President, for such a course will enable the enemy more effectually and speedily to overrun us than in any other. We have men enough for the army and to carry on the industrial pursuits of the country at the same time, if properly used; and if those whose business it is to manage the material we have for the posecution of the war, will do their duty, we have nothing to fear.

There is much excitement and deep feeling in this State and throughout the country, relative to the "sweeping" acts which Congress seems determined to pass, and we do trust the members of the body may deliberate well before passing any measure which places every able-bodied man on the muster rolls of the army and makes the only escape from service a "detail" by the Executive. The people of the Confederacy have surrendered much of what they had for the cause, and will give what of blood and property that remains, provided those whom they have entrusted with the management of their affairs treat them as equals instead of attempting to enslave them.

Much has been said about the influence of certain papers and meetings in North Carolina, and that the cause has been injured by the sentiments of the one and the action of the other, but the course of Congress, since the commencement of the present session, has raised a clamor for peace throughout the length and breadth of this State as far in advance of the feeling created by the meetings held last summer as an Egyptian pyramid is superior to a pigmy nine-pin; and if the people are permitted to vote at the elections in August next, no man can secure their suffrages for place or power who is not pledged to contend for the personal liberty of the citizen and to favor and urge negotiations with the enemy for an honorable peace. The first month of the present session of Congress has done more to dispose the minds of the people of North Carolina for peace than all that newspapers, meetings and politicians have done since the war commenced, and they will not again vote for or confide in any one who will not represent their views. This people have poured out their blood and treasure like water, and while they would by no means sheathe the sword, thinking that the time has come when self-interest as well as honesty demands that an earnest effort should be made to stop the inhuman butchery which bids fair to devastate both sections, they intend to exercise their rights as free citizens of a sovereign State. North Carolina has been true to the Confederacy and only asks that the Confederacy be true to her; and come what may, she will never surrender her own sovereignty or consent to the enslavement of her citizens upon the plea of military necessity.

Municipal Election.

The election for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for this city will take place next Monday. There are an unusual number of candidates for seats in the Board, and Col. Harrison is a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty, and we suppose he will hardly have opposition. He makes a good officer. We refer those who wish to know who are candidates for the Board, to the list of names in our columns.

We hope the new Board will look well to the interest of the community, especially to the slave population, and keep the expatriated galley-slaves from the sewers of Europe from giving and attending negro parties. Creatures who have perjured themselves in our midst are dangerous associates for the slaves, and may have been run off by these scoundrels. This is not meant to reflect upon decent foreigners who associate with white folks.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* refuses to be assessed any longer to help support the Press Association, for the alleged reason that the dispatches are not promptly furnished. We have had cause for complaint on this score ourself, but must submit to what we cannot help. We sometimes get the press news promptly for a week or two, and then it gets deranged and we are kept a day behind again. The Raleigh office is not to blame, for the operatives are prompt, accommodating and kind, and never close without the press reports if it is possible to get them. We indulge the hope that the whole system will work better after a while.

SCARCITY OF PORK.—But very few of the citizens of Raleigh have laid in their pork, and for the life of us we can't see how they are to get a supply. A few persons have got partial supplies from other counties, while some have bought at home by paying in specie, but we are now near the middle of January and but very little is coming in. A citizen bought one hog on Saturday for which he paid nearly eight hundred dollars—in currency. The price paid was $2 60 per pound. Flour and meal are both scarce and very high, but this we think is not so much owing to scarcity as to indisposition to take the currency.

Dr. Warren, Surgeon General for this State, advertises for 10,000 pair of socks and 10,000 pair of gloves for the soldiers. Persons who wish to donate these articles for the use of the soldiers can do so and those who have them to sell will be paid a good price at the Surgeon General's office.

SMALL POX.—There are three or four cases of small pox in this city, and Dr. Warren publishes a notice in this paper calling on such persons as have not been vaccinated to call at the Surgeon General's office and have it done.

About forty refugees have arrived at Petersburg, from Norfolk, and among them it is said the afflicted family of the late Dr. Wright. We are glad that they have escaped the tyranny of the murderers of their natural protector.

The Atlanta *Appeal* advanced its rates to $4 a month on the 1st January. We shall endeavor to continue the *Progress* at our present rates while we can get paper at $1 a pound.

Gen. J. C. Breckenridge was in Columbia S. C., on Wednesday last. He is said to have gone to Richmond.

BAD POLICY.—While thousands of the bone and sinew of the country—our white population—have parted with their wives, children and parents, to battle for the institutions and rights of the people of the South, and are only receiving *eleven dollars per month*, out of which their families must be supported or starve, if they can command no other means, a large number of slave-holders are extorting such exhorbitant wages for their slaves—from *twenty to thirty dollars per month*, and found food and clothing—that their help cannot be commanded by the poor class of the country.

Depend upon it, fellow-countrymen, you are pursuing a dangerous policy, for you are prejudicing your friends and making bitter enemies of those whose arms you need to be barred in defence of your homes and the protection of your property. We speak plainly and timely, for you may, by changing your plans, avert a terrible storm that is gathering and whose awful mutterings are now being heard. Surely, a white man's life, services and comfort, are more to be prized than that of a negro. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The above is in strange contrast with an article that appeared in the same paper a few days ago on agrarianism, and yet there is some force in the argument. If the government is to fix the wages of the white man who is fighting for the negro, and a schedule of prices for all the productions of the farm, why not also fix the wages to be paid the owners for their slaves? The one would be as seasonable and just as the other.

PROVIDE FOR THE ARMY.—Annexed is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Johnston to a gentleman in Atlanta:

"I find the troops in general comfortably clothed. A few hundred, however, are without blankets, and as many without shoes. I fear that the Quartermaster's Department will not be able to furnish the blankets soon, but we are receiving and expecting regular supplies of shoes. Two benevolent ladies of Columbus, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Law, brought us one hundred and fifty blankets, a few days ago, collected by them at that place. Might not the same thing be done in and about Atlanta?"

Might not the same thing be done in and about Augusta, and other places? Every one should assist in providing comfortable clothing for our armies in the field.—*Augusta Papa*

And might not the same thing be done in and about Raleigh, and at various other places in this State? The soldiers should have blankets and shoes.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The temperance men of Richmond are arousing themselves from their torpor, and preparing to renew the fight with their old enemy. Arrangements are being made for public meetings, and distinguished speakers are to address the public. Intemperance is fearfully on the increase, and can only be checked by earnest appeals to the intelligence of the public.

From Lee's Army.

CAMP 32D N. C. TROOPS,
9 miles below Orange C. H., Jan. 5, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS:—The first great moral law taught us is to forgive, and I know you are too old not to have learned that lesson, and I must trespass upon your patience and beg you to exercise that law for once in my behalf. Pardon deficiencies as you know all are liable to err, more especially those who attempt to pen their thoughts amid a thousand varied sounds of camp. Here is Tom, Dick and Harry "cussing" and discussing Congressional affairs—Bill, Joe and Jim telling some old story of their boyhood days—all commingled to *bamboozle* any brain. No more of importance has transpired since my last. Each army occupies its original position except with a slight change to the rear, about four miles, for fuel and transportation. Pickets are kept at the old stand along the river. We have been here only ten days, and with only two or three axes for a Company, we have erected very comfortable quarters, and seem to think we are stationed for the winter, provided Meade will "let alone." I generally believed and hoped that the campaign is over for the winter, as the roads are dreadful and it is with great difficulty that we get rations.

The old year has sung its dirge of departure, and with all its varied scenes is now numbered among the "things that were;" but it was loth to leave, for as the scythe of time reached forth to sever it from the new, she sung her parting knell with a flood of tears and congratulated its successor with an unwelcome grasp, for truly rain came down as it seldom does.

Yes, Christmas is gone, and another long twelve months before that pleasant time of social repast will again visit the many who can welcome it with smiling faces and glad hearts. But to many thousands, the pride of our devoted South, it comes only to remind them of the many pleasant scenes enjoyed with those dear comrades in arms, who have sacrificed their lives upon the shrine of liberty and Southern rights. It brings sweet reminiscences of by-gone days around their own domestic hearthstones with fond and affectionate brothers, but "the sweetest flower conceals a thorn beneath its petals fair," and amid all these pleasant recurrances there is a "pang whose sting outlasts the fleeting breath," which announces that that link is severed. And while the many brave hearts are reflecting upon these melancholy scenes their thoughts naturally recur to those dear ones—sweethearts, I'm not married—who revel with all the hilarity of school juveniles and enjoy days of festivity as of old, and seem to have forgotten that war was existing, while, for aught they know, when the merry dance is going on, the missiles of death may be flying in deadly profusion around those of us who hold them foremost and uppermost in our affections. I think sometimes in my hours of solitude and dull monotony, which attend my daily avocation, that I should be supremely blest if there was one bright-eyed *lassie* who would occasionally devote a moment in thinking about me but, alas! there is none I fear. "Nil Desperandum" shall be my motto nevertheless.

Congress seems to monopolize the whole attention and spirit of the day. Soldiers look with anxious eyes to see if certain classes of exempts under the present law are going to be "given a showing," and THEY are looking *vice versa*. The *Examiner* came out a few days since with an elaborate sketch of "How to end the war in thirty days," and expatiated at considerable length with his *long range* guns upon Mr. Gaither of North Carolina in regard to that gentleman's bill concerning the conscription of Railroad employees, &c., but I think Mr. G. held his ground with no casualties. I heartily concur with Mr. G. in a portion of his bill. The *Examiner* will sit back in his sanctum snugly housed from the pelting storm and scarcely cognisant of the temperature of the weather, and say "it will never do to liberate the twelve months men—who have served their time and won the glory of so many gory fields from Texas to Pennsylvania and from ocean back to mountain top—they must be kept in the field; but if you take Railroad conductors, baggage agents, express agents, and many other *agents*—which *before the war* required no agent—"the war will stop in thirty days." "It is never too late to do good" is a maxim as truthful as old, and the sooner the better.

Before the war I never heard of an *extra agent*.—Some have two and three to follow each freight train—if you [illegible] all these attending to be guards. I never [illegible] but it [illegible]me that it requires two or three men to fill each place, where it only required one before the war. I may be mistaken, but thus it seems to me and to any casual observer. Now, my plan is to fill these places with disabled soldiers and bring those able bodied men to the field. By thus operating you will not only give encouragement to the *scarred veterans*, but you will give him a compensation greater than mere $11 per month. And yet this is not all; you will see our ranks filled by these "pleasure taking gentry," who have escaped the service two years—nearly three—whose places should have been filled from the commencement. Again you afford comfort to the soldier now in the field, for as it now stands there is a partiality existing somewhere.

I saw to-day a man, a brave boy, too, who had been disabled at Gettysburg, and had no use at all of his right hand, and went before the Medical Board for a discharge. He was told that no man would be discharged unless his head was off, and was assigned to duty as provost guard for the divisions, and daily instances of similar nature occur. Now why can't he and others whom I know, if they have got to do duty, do the train guard duty, for it is much easier than as it is, and bring those precious "exempts" and fill the ranks. The question may be asked, where will these men be found? I can find them, as good and honest (if they have been soldiers) as North Carolina can produce. I am bound to throw up my hat and hollow "bully" for Mr. Gaither, and the *Examiner* may "stop the war in thirty days" if it wishes. I am for every man doing his part and having justice shown him, but as it now stands there is no justice.

I say "fetch 'em out" up here and I will readily make a trade and give boot. Don't forget the place. Label them Orange Court House and they will be accommodated. Not only skulkers, but all able-bodied men who fill places of exemption that can be filled by disabled soldiers. Come along. I think I may assume the responsibility in saying that you will find an "agent" here who will put you through. If not, if you will get you a big knapsack you can accompany,

Yours truly,
"FESTULUS,"

And he'll show you the "monkey."

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Johnston County.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Coats' District, Johnston county, held on the 6th inst., after a brief explanatory speech by Dr. J. T. Leach, W. H. Coats, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Stephenson Ogburn appointed Secretary.—The Chairman appointed Messrs. J. T. Leach, J. B. Coats, W. W. Johnston, H. A. Clifton, and Thos. Dupree a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were read and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate government towards a military despotism by the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws to her citizens, is just cause of complaint; and whereas, an earnest desire on our part, as citizens of a sovereign and independent State, to restore justice, secure domestic tranquility, and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is just cause for assembling together, consulting for our common good, instructing our representatives, and petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances:

Resolved, That as all political power is vested in and derived from the people *only*, that any legislation by the Confederate Congress, or decision of the judiciary, denying or abridging those rights, would be unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and should be resisted by all Constitutional and legal measures.

Resolved, That a strict subordination of the military to the civil law is one of the pillars of republican liberty, and any attempt to abridge or destroy it by a suspension of the writ *habeas corpus*, or to supercede the civil law upon the plea of military necessity, or to institute a supreme law power, would be revolutionary and despotic.

Resolved, That the late act of Congress, conscripting those who had put substitutes in the army, was a gross violation of plighted faith between the government and her citizens, and is well calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the stability of the government and the wisdom and honesty of Congress and the administration.

Resolved, That North Carolina, as a sovereign and independent State, has the right to consult the present good, and future happiness of her citizens; and when she is forced to choose between a military despotism and her State sovereignty, for the good of her people, she will choose the latter by a Convention of her citizens.

Resolved, That the prompt and decided course of Gov. Vance, in maintaining the rights of the people, and the supremacy of the civil over the military law, meets our unqualified approbation; and we embrace the present as a fit occasion to assure him that the people will in the future, as they have in the past, sustain him in the protection of their rights, and the discharge of his duty as the Executive of North-Carolina; and that we most respectfully and earnestly request him to convene the Legislature at an early day [illegible] judgment, the interest of the people and the maintenance of our rights as citizens of a sovereign and independent State, require it.

Resolved, That we regard this as a favorable opportunity to re-assure our brave soldiers on the tented field that no effort of ours will be spared to provide for their wives and children in their absence, and that we exhort them not to desert their comrades in arms, but to stand by their rights, hoping that a speedy and honorable peace may crown their toils and dangers.

Resolved, That the name of Gen. T. J. Jackson is dear to the heart of every patriot, and that his kindness of heart to his soldiers and brave deeds as a commander, have excited the applause and admiration of the civilized world; and that this meeting, in appreciation of his goodness and greatness, raise the sum of $200, as a contribution for erecting a monument to his name, and that said amount be placed at the disposal of his Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance.

Resolved, That we exhort the public press in North Carolina that are in favor of the settlement of this bloody, cruel war by negotiation, and that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh *Standard* for publication, and that those public journals in the State favorable to an honorable peace be requested to copy.

On motion of J. R. Coats, ten delegates were appointed to attend the meeting to be held in Smithfield, on the 7th instant, after which the meeting adjourned.

WM. H. COATS, Chm'n.

S. OGBURN, Sec'y.

THE MADNESS OF CONGRESS.

There are grave objections to the exemption bill reported in the House. It shifts responsibility from Congress, and devolves upon the Secretary of War a power which no single man should be permitted to exercise. It assumes that the Secretary can know better than the representatives of the people the wants of the country; and what classes or particular individuals can be better employed in civil than in military pursuits. The exemption which Congress makes, except as to Confederate and State officers, is no exemption at all. The whole question, with the above exceptions, is referred to the Secretary and the President. The bill gives these functionaries power over individuals; not classes merely, but individuals. The discriminations are in favor of "persons" who can better subserve the interests of the country in their respective avocations than in the army. Hence, the Secretary, with the approval of the President, can say that one-fourth, or any given number of any particular class may be exempt. He may even select from those classes the particular persons he would prefer to exempt, remanding the others to the army. He could proscribe whom he would of the classes deemed most entitled to exemption, and the letter of the law—if this bill becomes such—would not be violated. The discriminating reader will, if he examines the bill carefully, see that we are justified in the conclusion arrived at. It is investing one man, who, like all others, is liable to passion and prejudice, with powers that may be used to the injury and oppression of individuals. No Secretary should desire to have such responsibility thrust upon him.

And what propriety is there in thus shifting responsibility from Congress to the Executive Departments?—Surely, the representatives of the people are as competent to determine what CLASSES, (for this should be the rule of exemption, without respect of PERSONS,), are needful to the country outside of the army. If the producers are necessary to furnish food for the army and for other consumers, let Congress exempt them. So with respect to physicians, editors, printers, machinists, blacksmiths, railroad and telegraph operatives, together with any and all other classes that, in the judgment of Congress, may be more useful in their respective pursuits than they could be in the army. The rule should be determined by Congress, leaving no option to the Secretary as an executive officer, but to carry it out in practice. A hundred men, or more, in Congress—men of talents and observation, representing all the varied interests of the country, and assumed to be familiar with its resources—ought to be able to frame as good an exemption bill as the Secretary of War, and one that would be free from the caprices that might be indulged by a single person invested with arbitrary powers over his fellow-citizens.

But, finally: Congress and not the Secretary of War should determine who shall go into the service. The former only is clothed with power to decide who are liable to military duty. The Secretary of War has no power over the citizens in this respect, and can call no man to the field who is not placed at his disposal by Congress. Then why should Congress abdicate its authority and permit the Secretary to do, by indirection, what he cannot do directly? Let Congress, therefore, either put the whole military force of the country at the disposal of the Secretary, or itself determine what classes shall be reserved to keep up the organization of labor deemed essential to the best interests of the country. The Secretary should, in no event, be entrusted with such powers. —*Lynchburg Virginian.*

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.—The Atlanta *Appeal* speaks thus of the Southern Express Company:

Within the past three years, we have necessarily had many dealings with the Southern Express, and have never failed to find the agents attentive and accommodating. Amid the present confusion created by the war, it seems to have become a necessity which it would be extremely difficult and prejudicial to dispense with."

This is a deserved compliment. The Company well merit all that has been said in their favor. It has become an indispensable institution. Without it it would be impossible for the business portion of the community, as well as others to get along. Much censure has been bestowed upon the officers by those who are not acquainted with the immense and almost insurmountable difficulties they have to contend with. But it is both undeserved and unjust. Instead of being blamed and abused they should be praised for their untiring energy. There is no greater public convenience now existing than the Southern Express Company. Long may it flourish.—*Augusta Paper.*

All of which is respectfully submitted and cordially approved. The Express Company is about the only institution left in the country that don't steal or waste whatever you commit to its charge.

It is said that the government distilleries turn out, for the use of the army, not less than two millions gallons whisky a year. In the name of a starving people we ask what the government wants with so much whisky?

DIED,

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mr. HENRY A. DEP[illegible], aged 38 years.

His funeral will take place at the Baptist Church Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully requested to attend.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. WALTER SCOTT as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 11-3t

Have the kindness to state that WILLIAM F. ASKEW has consented to be a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward Jan 11-3t* MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. N. UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 11-

We are authorized to announce WM. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Constable in the District No. 2 at the ensuing election on the 18th inst. Jan 6 td

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-

At the request of many friends N. S. H[illegible] announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 5-

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 5-

We are requested to announce J. [illegible] Over a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 5-

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. Jan 5-

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by Dec 23-tf MANY VOTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office General Agent for the Collection of Tobacco,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the State of North Carolina for the collection of Tobacco, I hereby give notice that if there are other counties raising Tobacco, besides those enumerated below, I call upon them to report to me by letter without delay through the Sheriff or Clerk of the Court, who will please recommend to me a suitable man who must be a judge of Tobacco and exempt from conscription, to act as Agent for the collection of Tobacco in that county or several adjacent counties. W. N. SHELTON

Names of counties in which I have appointed Agents:

Rockingham,	Polk,
Guilford,	McDowell,
Montgomery,	Stokes,
Union,	Forsyth,
Stanly,	Orange,
Anson,	Wake,
Davidson,	Wilkes,
Randolph,	Alexander,
Chatham,	Caswell,
Rowan,	Surry,
Davie,	Iredell,
Nash,	Mecklenburg,
Franklin,	Catawba,
Halifax,	Yadkin,
Granville,	Person,
Warren,	Jackson,
Caswell,	Macon,
Alamance,	Cherokee,
Rutherford,	Clay.

Jan 11-1w W. N. SHELTON

Daily State Journal and Semi-weekly Standard will send bill to W. N. S.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.

City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES and have all sizes on hand.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS for same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Works: No. 60, No. 11, No. 0 and Self Sharpener.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE 7 OR 8 THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.

Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard one month each.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, ON WILMINGTON STREET, SOME DAY since, a Cluster Breastpin with chain attached. The above reward will be given the finder if left at the
Jan 11-3t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.

MY HOUSE AND LOT AT WAKE FORREST College. Possession given immediately.
Jan 11-3t* S. WAIT.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AND SPUN Cotton, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by John W. Harrison, Esq., two doors South of the Express Office, Fayetteville street. Terms strictly cash on delivery. No Shoes will be sent out unless they are paid for, and if they do not suit the money shall be returned if they are returned before the close of the war.
Jan 11-1w* J. H. KIRKHAM.

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS. Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Yoke all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARLOTTE, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will use this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.